Ky., on Feb. 6. "I have taken every precaution to preserve the peace, that every citizen may know that life and property are safe and will be protected with every resource of the commonwealth. I trust that in this laudable effort I will have the support of every law-abiding citizen of Kentucky. W. S. TAYLOE, Governor of Kentucky. E. E. Barton and other Democratic Legislators later issued the following rejoinder:

The proclamation of Taylor is unwarranted in fact and in law. There is no insurrection, unless the presence of the military and what they are doing constitutes an insurrection. But if an insurrection did exist, the Governor has no power to adjourn the General Assembly on that account or any other, except where the two houses fail to agree on an adjournment.

TAYLOR'S ACTION CONSTITUTIONAL. Gov. Taylor's counsel said to-night that Gov Taylor based his action in calling the Legislature to meet at London, on Section 36 of the

Kentucky Constitution, which provides: The first General Assembly, the members of which shall be elected under this constitution, shall meet on the first Monday after the first Tuesday in January, 1894, and thereafter the General Assembly shall meet on the same day every second year and its sessions shall be held at the seat of the Government, except in case of war, insurrection or pestilence, when it may, by proclamation of the Governor, assemble for the time being elsewhere."

That Gov. Taylor could enforce his proclamation and prevent the Legislature from meeting in the Capitol, soon became apparent. All night the forces of the State Guard had been coming into the capital, and the principal streets were lined with militiamen. The State Guard is loyal to Gov. Taylor. The Demoeratic Legislators, finding admittance to the Assembly chambers denied them, tried to meet

Immediately after the proclamation of Gov. Taylor was read Clerk Leigh, of the House of Representatives, announced a meeting of the Legislature at the Opera House. Adjt.-Gen. Collier announced that he would disperse the meeting as an unlawful assemblage, and as the members filed out of the halls between the bayonets of a line of soldiers, the notes of the bugle rang out, calling the soldiers to disperse the announce! meeting. Democratic members of the Legislature said that the proclamation was not founded on the law-that the Governor had a right to call the Legislature to meet at a different place, but had no authority to adjourn the body. The Democratic members were indignant, and said they would hold a meeting at

The Democrats went to the Frankfort Opera House, but here a line of soldiers with fixed havonets prevented them from entering. There was hooting and yelling and the men marched to the Court House. But Gen. Collier himself, in command of another company, dashed down the street and drew his men up neross the county buildings.

We demand admission," cried Speaker Trimble "Can't help it, gentiemen," repiled the Gen-

"You can't budge through this line." Mr. Trimble excitedly denounced the Adminis-

"I am ready to die now," shouted one mem ber and he started to pull off his coat, but friends hustled h.m to the edge of the crowd. Cooler heads finally persuaded the Democrats to withdraw. Mr. Trimble announced that a session would be had, subject to the call of the Speaker.

LONDON A REFUBLICAN STRONGHOLD.

The proclamation of Gov. Taylor, calling the Legislature to meet at London, Ky., on Feb. 6 has had a tendency to foster bitterness, and the Democratic legislators said that this act was done to prevent them from declaring Goebel Governor, London is the hotbed of Republicanism and the home of the designate mountain men who came here last week armed. It is near Clay county. The legislators said that if they go there, they will not be protected: that the town is too small to accommodate a meeting of the Legislature

All day there was a rumor that there had been a meeting of the Demogratic members at the Penitentiary and that Goebel had been declared elected Governor and that the oath of office was administered to him at the Cap to Hotel. This rumor was denied during the day by the leading Democratic members of the Legislature. Soldiers were stationed about the Capitol Hotel, where the Demoeratic members have been holding conferences, and notice was served on Manager Weitzel by Gen. Collier and Col. Williams that I'an attempt to hold a session was made the soldiers would take possession of the hotel and guards would be stationed through the hall ways and about the rooms. The Democratic members refused to make public their plans tonight, but it was plainly their purpose to get together in some way and pass on the contest declaring Goebel Governor. They have prepared a long address to the people on the situ-

Goebel hovered between life and death during the day. His stout an! rugged constitution showed a tenacity that surprised the doctors. At 2 o'clock they reported him sinking and sent for the Rev. T. F. Tallaferro of the Methodist Church, who held services at his bedside. Mrs. Brannocker, Goebel's sister arrived during the day. Later in the afternoon he railled, and at 7 o'clock to-night his friends had more hopes of recovery than at any time since the tracedy

Gov. Taylor is safely entrenched behind the strong guns of the militia and the Legislature is trying to take from him the authority of law. The Democratic legislators deny Gov. Taylor's right to govern the Legislature, though his authority to change place of meeting "In time of insurrection" is not denied.

POOTRACE OF LEGISLATORS AND MILITIA. The public in general, irrespective of party, grieved over one spectacle of the day. It was the sight of the Legislature, headed by Speaker South Trimble, a statesman of ability, and the militia, headed by dignified Gen. Collier, engaging in a footrace through the streets of Frankfort from place to place. It began at the State House when the proclamation adjourning the Legislature was read. Speaker Trimble called a meeting for the Opera House. Immediately both Leg s'ature and soldiers started on a dead run for the Opera House. Upon arriving there the Legislature was confronted by a guard of soldiers who had been stationed there.

"This is the Legislature of Kentucky demand ing admittance" announced Speaker Trimble. "Well, you can't get in." was the response. Healtating a moment, Speaker Trimble

turned and announced: "This assemblage is adjourned to meet im-

mediately in the Court House."

Cheering madly, the members turned and started quickly toward the Court House, around the corner. Gen. Collier, followed by a detail of 100 men, was just turning the corner at the moment, and an officer, who had been at the Opera House, ran at him and notified

him of the new change of base.
"Company, halt!" shouted the General. "Forward, column left, march, column left, march, double time, march," came in quick succession. It was a race in dead earnest for a square, but the militia won. Just as the company was drawn across the steps entering the Court House the foremost of the legislators arrived. Their way was blocked by a solid line of infantry, backed by Gen. Collier.

"The Legislature of Kentucky demands admittance to meet in lawful session," announced

Orders have been issued to prevent any unlawful assembly and I am here to enforce them," responded Gen. Collier. "Do I understand that you refuse to permit the Legislature to enter?" asked Speaker

'Yes sir." answered Collier.

"Let's go in anyhow," shouted an excited

shouted: "Come on, let's go in anyway." "Gentlemen, I trust you will remember that these troops are here to enforce the law. We don't want to hurt anybody, but we will en-

force the law." said Gen. Collier. Just then Speaker Trimble announced: "This meeting is adjourned to meet upon the

call of the Chairman." The members left peacefully enough, and as they departe! Gen. Collier, smiling and bland. waved an adieu.

"Goodby; goodby boys," was all he said. The revised list of companies and men here given out by military officers is as follows: Louis Legion, eight companies, commanded by Col. Mengel, 345 men: Lexington troops, comman led by Capt. Byron, 110 men. Other companies are: Frankfort, Capt. Woleutt, 40 men; Barbourville, Capt. Sawyer, 45 men; Corbin, Capt. Nooks, 50 men; London, Capt. Parker, 65 men ; Williamsburg, Capt. Watkins, 45 men; Newport, Capt. Bennett, 45 men; Covington, Capt. Brownfield, 40 men; Maysville, Capt. Cochran. 40 men : Somerset, Capt. Hansford, 45 men; Pleasureville, Capt. Bipley. 35 men: Grayson, Capt. Porter, 50 men; Greensburg, Capt. McCracken, 40 men. Companies to arrive to-night are from Ashland, Paintsville and Greenville.

DEMOCRATS GETTING TOGETHER

Never before in the history of Kentucky has political sentiment undergone such a radical change in so short a space of time, and at no ime since the big split on the silver question in 1895 has the Democracy of Kentucky been so near solidification on State issues. The two factions in the party have never gotten together since P. W. Harden was defeated by W.

O. Bradley, and the issue of "Goebelism" drove them further and further apart. Goebel's policy of the centralization of power in one man or clique of men came in for the universal condemnation of the anti-Goebel press. But the events of the past thirty-six hours have changed matters.

The Louisville Post, which has led the fight against Goebel by means of the most bitter attacks conceivable, has made a complete change in its policy, and since the arrival of the newspapers from Louisville to-night the discussion of that change has superceded the alk of Goebel's chances for recovery.

While not editorially condemning the action of Taylor in the use he has made of the troops, it gives prominence under beadlines to the acts which the other papers term revolutionary. Regarding the action of adjourning the Legislature to meet at London on Feb. 6, it says editorially:

"The power to do this does not exist. The Legislature in regular meeting is in session for sixty days, though it may itself adjourn sooner. In case of a disagreement between the two houses the Governor may adjourn them for not more than four months. The Governor may on extraordinary occasions convene the General Assembly at the capitol or elsewhere, but this power to convene the General Assembly is not a power to adjourn it when in ses-

There is now but one chart for the guidance of all men-officers and citizens-and that is the very letter of the Constitution and the laws. The spirit has departed, but there is only one long and tedious and rough road back to order and to peace. The right of revolution always remains, but it is a reserved right, and when exercised must be the act not of a faction nor of a party but of the people.

"The Legislature, when duly chosen, is the direct representative of the people; the Governor is their executive. It is now no time to question the authority of the body at Frankfort. The people recognize; they can change it, but no power exists anywhere to scatter or lisperse it

Referring to the tragedy and its effects the

"All we can see to-day is the suffering of a fellow man. All that can be said is that the hand which struck the blow was the hand of an enemy of society. It comes from the darkness nd opens to the State long years of greater darkness still. It brings opportunity to partisan leaders which the people had denied them. It makes easy a temporary triumph which, while we will all live to deplore it, we are unable to prevent. The forces standing for liberty and for peace are scattered like chaff tefore this whirlwind of passion. Revolution is a God-given right, writ largely in our own Constitution, but assassination is a deed oorn in heil, which lifts its victim to a new plane and sinks the perpetrator beneath the execration of all mankind."

Commenting on the situation the Times nakes reference to an editorial in this morning's SUN, as follows:

The pursuit, conviction and punishment of the cowardly wretch who shot Goebel is the first duty which Kentucky owes to its fame, not o speak of any abstract ideas of justice."

"On the contrary, the method of this shootng is strictly that of the fifty or sixty mountain savages quartered by the Republican officials in the Executive building from which were fired the murderous shots of the cowardly assassains. Moreover, no effort has been or will be made by these Republican State offiials to pur-ue, convict and punish the cowrdly wretches. So far from it, all the effort on their part has been so far, and will doubtless ontinue to be, to conceal the identity and preent pursuit, conviction and punishment."

The Times, which has been an advocate of colness, deliberateness and obedience to the aw, has several incendiary paragraphs:

"The party of assassination is not going to be tolerated long in the government of Kenucky. If necessary to shoot it out it will be thot out, but not from ambush ' "To Democrats-Watch, pray, and above all

keep your powder dry." When the situation became known over the State this afternoon hundreds of tele grams came to the Democratic leaders from towns and counties in every part of the State, but more especially from western Kentucky, begging permission to start at once or the capital with from 200 to 1,000 armed and desperate men. So many messages of this sort were received that it was finally deemed expedient to hold a conference to decide what answer to send. That was at an hour when Goebel's death was expected at any moment. Not a few men seriousy advocated letting he crowds come. Had the counsel prevailed, by o-morrow afternoon 10,000 men might have been in Frankfort or on their way. As it was, however, a form of reply was decided upon to

e sent to all. It was: "Be patient. We are going to come out all

right. In thirty or forty of the larger towns of the State indignation meetings were held this afternoon and to-night. Many of the telegrams went to the Harlem police court and secured received this afternoon brought the news of the reversal of sentiment, several being from ormer anti-Goebel men. One was signed by a oint committee. It said:

"We are all together again and we can come 1,500 strong to uphold Democracy against Republican bayonet rule."

PROSPECTS FOR DUAL GOVERNMENT.

From present indications the prospects are very good for an attempt at dual government. Gov. Taylor having called the Legislature meet in London, Ky., the heart the lawless mountaineer region, it is certain that the Democratic majority will refuse to go, if for no other reason because their lives would be in danger. That being the case, the Republicans may meet there at the appointed time and go through the form throwing out the contest. Meantime the Democratic majority will probably succeed in meeting somewhere, go through the form of seating Goebel or Beckham, as the case may he and then have the troops ordered away by the new Governor. That administration would almost certainly be backed by the Court of Appeals, which is Democratic. The troops would then have to choose between two masters and the situation would be more chaotic than at present. Probably the most unique solution to the astonishing situation is that contained in a despatch from Evansville, Ind. It is:

"Prominent former Kentuckians who live here are proparing a proposition to be forwarded to Congressman Hemenway, petition. Cooler heads prevailed, however, and a short ing him to present to Congress a resolution purposes.

consultation was held. Again some one that Kentucky as a State be eliminated and that the States of Indiana, Illinois, West Virginia. Ohio and Tennessee take equal parts of the State and govern it with their State laws. This movement is in view of the recent lawlessness enacted in the Blue Grass region surrounding the Capital,"

BLACKBURN COUNSELS ORDER.

He Blames Republican Leaders for the shooting of Goebel-Wants no Violence. WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 - Senator Blackburn nade the following statement in regard to the

ittempted assassination of Goebel: "It is impossible for me to express the feelings produced by the news received from Frankfort. The assassination of Goebel has cen predicted for months, so that it would hardly be correct to say that it was altogether unexpected. The reorganization of the militia of the State by Bradley during the latter part his administration, placing the military affairs of the State upon substantially a Republican partisan basis; the importation of armed ruffians from the mountains into Frankfort within the last few days; their indefensible conduct while in the Capital city, coupled with threats of resort to violence and force, ali pointed to a culmination like this.

Whether significant or not, it is peculiarly unfortunate that the shots of the assassin should have been fired from the building exclusively

have been fired from the building exclusively occanded by Gov. Taylor and other Republican state officials. Unless the assassin can be identified the public will naturally conclude that it was pre-arranged, and the building filled with those who would protect the perpetrator from identification.

"I sincerely trust that the supporters of Mr. Goebel will not allow themselves to be betrayed into any act of violence or any transgression of the law. The situation is indeed a serious one, but their course is perfectly pain. They should proceed with the contest for State officers until a final decision is reached by the tribunals established by law for its determination.

triothals established by the contest case in sured the contest strictly within the limits of the law. This I hope, and doubt not, they will continue to do. It cannot be doubted that the attack upon Mr. Goobse's life was deliberately planned and attempted because of the convection in the public mind that the close of the testimony in the contest case insured the awar l of the Governorship to him by the Leussature.

war 10; the tovernorship is ature.

Whether he lives or dies, the effect of this cowardly attempt upon his life, with all the conditions that surround it, cannot but prove disastrous to the Republican party in its contention. I have telephoned our friends at Frankfort urging them to commit no act of violence, but to continue to insist that the law shall take its course, not only in d-termining the contest for State officers, but in the punishment of those who have resorted to assassination.

WHAT HANNA AND LINDSAY SAY. Shocked by the News From Kentucky and Not Disposed to Discuss It.

Senators Hanna of Ohio and Lindsay of Kentucky, who were at the Board of Trade dinner last night, were spoken to by the reporters about the state of things in Kentucky. Senator Hanna said: "In common with all other citizens, I view

he affair in Kentucky as shocking and horrising. I deprecate it as all good Americans

ising. I deprecate it as all good Americans must.

"Will the Federal Government interfere it called upon for assistance?" he was asket.

"I am not in a postion to state that," he replied. "In fact. I do not care to say a word about the merits of the whole case.

Senater Lin say of Kentucky was almost equally reticent. He said:

"I depose the circumstances of bloodshed in my own tate. I was born in Frankfort myself and feel keenly the position in which the State is piaced. It is not well for Kentuckians just now to express their opinions about the matter too freely, and I hope you will excuse me from any further statement.

"Who has the fight to determine the next meeting place of the Legisature?" he was asked.

"That is a question," he replied, "which I

"That is a question," he replied, "which I carnot undertake to answer officiand. I am not as familiar with all of the circumstances in the case as I might be, and I must refuse to express an opinion."

DID THEY SHOOT GOEBEL?

Two Strangers Allowed to Occupy the Publie Instruction Office All Night.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 31.-State Superintendent of Public Instruction John Burke, from whose offices the shot that felled Senator Go-bel was supposed to have been fired, was seen at his home in Newport, Ky., to-day. He was not in Frankfort at the time of the shooting. He said:

shot was fired from my office window, but I understand there is some doubt about it. On Monday night two strangers, both of them well-appearing men, asked permiss on to sleep in my office over night. They said they could find no place to sleep as all the holes wer full. I give them permission, but suppose they left the office the next morning."

they left the office the next morning."
"Could you identify either of them if you were to see them again."
"I think I could. I am going to Frankfort o-morrow, and I will do all in my tower to aid in the detection of the man or men who so oully shot down Mr. Goebel."

Prof. Eurke's daughter is in Frankfort, and it was to protect her that he left so hurriedly or Frankfort when he heard of the condition taffairs at the Capitol. I affairs at the Capitol.

NO FEDERAL INTERFERENCE

Unless the State Authorities, Unable to Maintain Order, Call for Assistance.

WASHINSTON, Jan. 31.-No interference by the Federal authorities in the Kentucky troubles is looked for by the officials here, at least not so long as the State authorities are able to control the situation. If, however, the situation should become so serious that the State authorities are unable to deal with it and should call upon the Federal Govand should call upon the Fe grad down in for assistance to suppress the discr-pans would, of course, be sent. But this only be done as a last reson, and upon presentations of the State officials that the representations of the State official they had exhausted all their resources were powerless to cope with the situation

Legislative Sympathy For Goebel.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 31 .- Concurrent resoluions of condolence for "Gov. Goebel, the Demperatic leader in Kentucky," were adopted in both houses of the Legislature to-day. Austin, Tex., Jan. 31.-Eoth houses of the Texas Legislature to-day adopted resolutions everely condemning the shooting of Goebel.

TROUBLE IN LITTLE CONEY ISLAND. tate Excise Board Takes Up Complaints of

Sunday Liquor Selling. Citizens of the upper West Side living in the neighborhood of "Little Coney Island" complained to the State Excise Board last week of the many violations of the liquor law in that district. Last Sunday Agents Henry J. Cushen and H. C. Adee went on a tour of inspection went to the Harlem police court and secured warrants for a batch of alleged violators of the law, and vesterday five of these were arrai aned in court. They were James F. Eyan of Broad-way and illth street, Henry Berg, a barten-der, and Otto Peterson, a waster in Ryan's slace; Mrs. Elizabeth Clemens, who runs a hotel known as "The Widow's" at 112th street and Riverside Drive, and Peter Baker, a hotel grisoners were held for examination to-postrons.

Col. Watson Relieved From His Receivership. When Gov. Black disbanded that portion of the Thirteenth Regiment that did not volunteer for service in the United States Army at the beginning of the war with Spain, Col. William L. Watson was appointed receiver of the Thirteenth Regiment Officers' Association. Since then he has collected \$6,000 and paid out \$3,000. As the regiment has been fully reorganized with Col. David E. Austen as commandant, Col. Watson moved before Supreme Court Justice Marean in Brooklyn yesterday to be relieved of his reselvership and to be ordered to turn the \$3,000 in his possession over to Col. Austen. Justice Marean granted the motion.

After Landlords of Chinese Opium Dens. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31.-The Director of Publie Safety fo-day sent letters to the owners of houses in the Chinese quarter, which have been used for opium smoking resorts and gambling places, warning them that he would make places. Warfing them that he would make their names public and prosecute them for violation of the law unless they compiled with the law by preventing tenants putting the properties to prohibited uses. A fine of \$500 and imprisonment not exceeding five years may be imposed for renting houses for immoral surposes.

gard to Our New Possessions-Senator Lindsay, Too. Puts in a Favorable

Word-Gen.Greene on Improving Canals. It was Senators' night at the annual banquet of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation given at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. About three hundred guests were present, and those who were down on the programme for speeches were Senator Thurston of Nebraska, Senator Lindsay of Kentucky and Senator Perkins of California, all Republicans except Senator Lindsav.who langoid Democrat. They all spoke upon national topics Senator Hanna of Ohio was present and was expected to speak. There were speeches from Congressman John M. Allen of Mississippi, Congressmen Fowler of New Jersey, and Major-Gen. Francis V. Greene. The banquet room was teautifully trimmed with greens, and in the boxes were parties of women who applauded vigorously the utterances of the

President William H. Parsons of the Board presided and introduced the speakers. At his right sat Senator Thurston and at his left Senator Perkins Senator Thurston was the first speaker. His subject was "Our Foreign Policy." Mr. Thurston said:

SENATOR THURSTON ON FOREIGN POLICY.

"The administration should be judged by its record, and those who attack its motives, be little its achievements and demand its overthrow, should be able to point to some failure, to some shortcoming, to some wrongful or sinful act already committed, before they denounce and condemn the patriotism and property of what they believe it is to do. Two years ago we were at peace with all the world. We had grown and prospered and advanced beyond the dreams of the tathers, and the most sought easuist had no idea of the mighty events so swiftly moving upon us. The war with Spain was not anticipated, and certainly was not sought for any turpose of aggrandizement, empire or dominion. It was only entered upon out of the decrees sense of duty and responsibility, by a great free people toward their oppressed and helpless neighbors. It marked a new era in the world's understanding of mational duty. It erected the mightiest monument that has yet been set upon the highway of liberty.

"Is there an American cilizen who defiles that we were right in making war for this high and holy purpose? Thank Golf on this great question all parties and all sections of our country were united. For once men rose above partis uship, remembering only that they were ratriots, and to-day, whatever criticism is heard of our present situation and our future place, there is none who says we we were

the symbol of law and order. It shall never be hauted down as long as it is needed there to maintain law and order.

"Some are camor out that we should declare at once the final policy of the United States with respect to the Philippines. They seem to fear that otherwise some future eliministration of Congress may work injustice to the Philippine people. I do not believe that we are vet prepared to definitely decide as to the future of the Philippine Islands. There are world-wide problems to be considered. We are in a great measure responsible for the wilfare of the Fillipinos, and on the other hand we cannot fightly deprive our own people of the great advantages given us as a nation by the possession of the islands. I would not have this question decided from a mercenary standious, and let we cannot and must not overlook the fact that tributary to the Asiatic shore are more than four hundred million of people just emerging into civilization, with necessities and demands for trade and commerce that will mult ply and increase as their civilization broggesses. The world has reached a point ill mult ply and increase as their civilizations. The world has reached a here great nations find their prosperity or less dependent upon the extension of their trade, and the eyes of the world are upon the Orient as the great future field for commercial operations. If we are to seek a great foreign operations. If we are to seek a great foreign market for our surplus products; if we are to real ze the dream of a great American merchant marine; if we are to construct a canal across the Isthmus, making a new highway around the globe; if we are to see San Francisco become another New York; if we are to see the construction of the construction cises become another New 1078; if we are to accept our destiny as a world-wide rower and hold our own in the struggle for commercial supremacy, we cannot, we must not, and in ow and gment we will not, relies to accept what the fortunes of war have given us—the key to the nt, the Gibraltar of Asia

"OUR COMMERCIAL SUPPEMACY." Congressman Charles N. Fowler of New Jersey, in speaking to the toast "Our Commercial supermacy," made a strong plea for financial eform. He also pointed out the importance

"HYOMEI"



KILLS THE GERMS.

Ten Minutes Four Times a Day will cure

Catarrh, Bronchitis and Asthma.

Ten Minutes Every Hour will cure Consumption and Pneumonia. Ten Minutes at Bedtime will cure a Cold or Croup. Five Minutes at Any Time will cure &

Your Money Refunded if it Fails.

Hyomel is the only Germicide which can be inhaled, it can be used while at wors, in the church, at the theatre, or in street cars. Contains no poisonous compounds or dangerous chemicals. Sold by all druggists or sent by mail. Complete Outri, \$1.00. Trial Outfu, 25c.

M'KINLEY HAS DONE WELL.

KEYNOTE OF SPEECHES AT BOARD
OF TRADE BANQUET.

Senators Thurston and Perkins Uphold the
Policy of the Administration With Regard to Our New Possessions—Senator

SENATOR LINDSAY'S SPEECH.

"I am not one of those who believe that any political party desires, or will ever desire, or dare to claim, the right of the United States to indefinitely govern, against their deliberate will and consent, a people posse sed of the elements of civilization; but I do not consider that the restoration of order by the strong arm, or the failure, for the time being, to cuttine a policy that cannot be intelligently decided on, until a period of law and rifer shall have enabled us to fully comprehend the situation, and to prepare to meet and deal with it, indicates a spirit of autocratic invertibles."

"We have extended our dominion, but we have not changed the nature of our government. When the opportunity comes, and it can only come with the restoration of pace and order we will hold up the hands of such of the people of the Philippines as aspire to orderly an istable government, and assist them to work out their political salvation, even to ultimate the most of salvation. Entertaining this help into a salvation and salvation when the surface of another to receive and their political salvation. Entertaining this help family of nations. Entertaining this help of the Philippines, crued as it may be, and war is a ways crue, is the reice that must be paid to secure to these Island'rs that degree of free form, necessary to can't e them to begin the ercection of an orderity and stable government. We have creed them from the tyranny and misgovernment of Spain. It remains for us to feet, them from the desired them to government. We have creed them to the desired them to the desired them to order the process of the class of the creed them to the family of the c begin the erection of an orderly and government. We have treed them from the tyronny and misgovernment of Spain. It remains for us to free them from the despo ism of aspir ng native chieftans, who know nothing of free institutions, and care nothing for the weak or defenceiess." "California and the Commerce of the Pacific Coast" was Senator Perkins's toost. In responding to it he said:

OUR OPPORTUNITY IN THE FAR EAST. OUR OPPORTUNITY IN THE FAR EAST.

"All signs indicate that the Pacific is to be the scene of the next period of the world's progress. All the great nations have their eyes fixed upon it, and history affecting nearly all the peoples on the gobe is to be made there, and with no great delay. The United States is to be represented in the vast trade which is to come, and it has footholds which will enable us to take and keep the commercial position which is our due. The wants of balf a billion of people, not away ening from position which is our die. The wants of that a billion of people, just awayening from the isolation of centuries, offer opporationities which the vigorous various of the world fully recognize and are making strengous efforts to take advantage of. But none of them are so favorably situated for the extension of commerce as is the United States. We

them are so favorably situated for the exicusion of commerce as is the United States. We face Asia across an ocean in which we have refirts of vantage that will enable us to make it practically our own. But to do so there yet remains much to be done. These roints must first be poined to each other and to the United States by a telegraphic cable. Means of communication within our own governmental control are necessary and urgent. The telegraph will at once render our isolated islands pair and parcel of the continental states. It will undoubtedly extend our influence across the ocean, and will enable our commerce at all times to be within the protecting power of the Government.

"But there is another and a greater work which must be undertaken at once in tehall of Facilic commerce—the Nicaragia Canal. In order that the United States may be made the center of the coming trade of the Orient this canal mass be constructed. The Pacific cost is now most favorably situated to secure the share which belongs to it. But the great States east of the Rocky Sountains are at a very great disadvantage when compared with their agricultural and industrial competitors in Europe. With the opening of the Nicaragina Canal the situation will be immediately changed. The distance from New York to Asiatic ports will be so reduced that the great American metronoils will be the centre of our Oriental trade. A waterway across Nicaraugua with a once transfer the present advantage of Furopean marts to this side of the Adantic. The entire western coast of the two American continents will be brought nearer to the Atship, remembering only that the states particles, and toolary which or orticism, the ard our present station and our future bards, how provided the states in the control are necessary and urgent their than which save we were the states of the control are necessary and urgent their than to inviters is an American flag proudly waving, and enthus anstealy cherred, on every public building else we have gained providing else when we won this: The admiration and respect of the whole civilized world; a prestige among nations that inseres our transquility and peace for generalized out the states. We have we not the states in the case of the control at the case of the control at the comparison of the cart discovered that the chemy at her blood and so it was the case of the case of the state of the case of the case of that spans richest possession was the Paulippine Isian is is there a man in the land who because short here, for having directed has first and most decisive flow against the weakest spot in all Srain's armment? Was he wing when he sent that despatch to know, at flour know there is no the control of the control

The United States has the power and the opportunity to make itself the foremost country in the world, and I believe that it will elect to take and hold that position. The fortune of war has placed within our hands one of the

more of saves and not kept page with the State's water-ways had not kept page with the progress of realroal deve opment. Beginning with the premises that the commercial and industrial welfare of the State depends on a chean water route. Gen. Greene in his arbitress proceeded to the discussion of the possibility of creating one over which goods can be transported from the West at rates below those possible on rail-

the West at rates below those possible on raifroicls.

In a general way," said he, "we find that
the prevailing rates on the ocean and lakes are
from one-quarter to one-third of the lowest
rates on the railroads. This does not necessarily prove that the rates on a canal can be
made equally low, but after a most exhaustive
study of this question we became clearly convinced that with a canal which could transport boa's of 1,000 tons capacity the transportation rates could be reduced to fixures very
closely aproximating those on the lakes,
that is to say, from one-quarter to
one-third of the railroad rates. It is well
known that the railroad rates have been
stea diy failing during the last thirty
years. If they are to continue to fail so
as to approach the rate which is possible on an one-third of the railroad rates. It is well known that the railroad rates have been steadily failing during the last thirty years. If they are to continue to fall so as to approach the rate which is possible on an enlarged canal then it is obvious that no public money should be spent for enlarging the canals. Elaborate arguments were presented to us to prove that the railroad rate would soon be the equivalent of one mill per ton mile. The best that we could faure out on an increased canal was two-chirds of a mill per ton mile. The best that we could faure out on an increased canal was two-chirds of a mill per ton mile. The difference between the two was not great enough to justify canal enlargement. We therefore wrote to the Presidents of two of the largest railroad systems in the country, namely, the New York Central and the Illinois Central, and them squarely the question whether they were prepared to quote a rate of one mill per ton mile during the year 1900, or at any time within the near future. If they had sail yee, and the New York Central was prepared to neer into guarantees to that effects, we should have reported in layor of abandoning the canals; but they did not say yes. Mi. Fish said no in the most jostive terms and Mr. Gaillaway contented himself with the statement that its very difficult to tell what the exact cost of transportation on a railroad is, and that the expected to carry grain from Billiado to New York at an exceedingly low rate.

"As the respected in layor of abandoning the canals; but they did not say yes. Mi. Fish said not in the most jostive terms and Mr. Gaillaway contented himself with the statement that its very difficult to tell what the exact cost of transportation on a railroad is, and that the whole country, and that he expected to carry grain from Billiado to See shounds and the world.

"As the expected to a mill a ton mile, and as the examination in fact, during the last few months. The most first properties of a mill a ton mile, and as the examination in fact, during the l

view to increasing the rates. They claim, and with entire justice, that the railroads have not shared in the general prosperity of the last two years. It is evident to any one that with the cost of rails nearly doubled, the cost of cars and locomotives and all other supplies largely increased, and the price of labor higher than it has been in recent years, the expense of transportation on the railroads in this year and the next, will necessarily be much higher than they have been in the last few years, and so far from the railroad rates decreasing, they are bound to increase. How long this increase will continue depends upon the continuation of prosperity; but there is a practically unanimous opinion among those who have carefully considered the subject and realized existing conditions, that the decrease in railroad rates which has continued for the last thirty years must come to an end, and that it will be a considerable time before there will

and works off the Cold. Complete Cuttle, \$1.00. That state and \$2. Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one tablets. THE R. T. BOOTH CO., Ithaca, N. Y. day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25c.—Adv.

WOMAN'S DANGER. Nervous Prostration, Low Vital-ity, Female Weakness.

MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG AND SICK WOMEN WELL.

The Great Health-Builder, Nerve-Strengthener, and VItal Restorative for Women.

From the burning flames of womanly weakness does Dr. Greene's Nervura

hed. We don't believe there is a woman in the world who

does not need Dr. Greene's Nervura to make her well and to

rescue suffering women. How women suffer-patient-cheerful-enduring-while underneath, they conceal a volcano of misery which would put a man in

keep her well. Women are such delicate things-they are so finely strung with millions of thny nerves and the work and worry of life are so great they MUST give their over-worked nerves and vitality the invigoration and building up they crave. Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy is essentially the great cure for the nerves and blood, the great maker of strength and vigor. But it also cures indigestion, womanly weakness, billousness, sleeplessness, weakness, headache, backache, bad complexion, etc., by strengthening the nerves and purifying the blood. Many a woman has been changed from a weak, listless, miserable, unatnificent, magnetic woman, full of the hearty beauty and cheer of good health, by Dr. Greene's Nervura. Try it and see for yourself its wonderful I had such palms carring all over me, and have had St. Vius' dance was the floor; having one walk across the floor; that I feel so thankful for my health. I hope others will find out about Dr. Greene's Nervars, as I high in the servery hind for my neighborhood thinks I have been raised from the dead, or hearth so, as they know what Nervars has done for me. I thank a floor and not been the dead, or hearth so, as they know what Nervars has done for me. I thank the form the dead, or hearth so, as they know what Nervars has done for me. I thank the form the dead, or hearth so, as they know what Nervars has done for me. I thank the forene for his wonderful medicine, and if any low wishes to hear more from me, and what this medicine did for me, I will be glad to explain, if she will enclose a stamp in her letter to me.

If you wish medical advice, it may be had absolutely free, by calling or writing to Dr. Greene, health-giving effects.

If you wish medical advice, it may be had absolutely free, by calling or writing to Dr. Greene, 35 West 14th St., New York City. Here your troubles will receive scientific diagnosis and sym-

be any substantial reduction in them. On the contrary, for the next few years they must inevitably be higher. Lower rates, therefore, can only come from the water route, improved and enlarged so as to make it really effective.

In this, for many reasons only all the lective. and this, for many reasons can only be done by the State.

THE COST. "When we come to consider the cost we must bear in mind the wealth and resources of the state. The cost of a particular project may be absolutely prohibitive to the resources of one state and be easily within the means of another. The wealth of New York is valued by the Assessors at more than \$5,000,000,000. For two generations it has been doubling every twenty-three years, and at this rate, before the bonds for the cound improvement would mature its wealth will be upwards of \$0,000,000,000. These are gigantic figures which the OUR, OTO. These are gigantic figures which the mind can hardly grasp, but the mind must obs.020. These are gigantic figures which the mind can hardly grasp, but the mind must endeavor to grasp them in order to form a sound judgment as to the propriety of expending any particular sum for a particular curpose. Sixty million dollars is a figure which we can comprehend more readily than \$5,000,000,000.00. It is less than two-thirds of the annual incomplete the city of New York; it is only a fraction of the cost of any one of a dozen railroad systems; it is less than the enpitalization of many industrial enterprises, and, what is most important of all, it is only 1'4 per cent, of the wealth of the counties which berder in whole or in part on the flu ison River, Lake Champlain, the Ecle and Oswego canals. If the wealth, and paying alton, these counties can be enormously increased; if New York city can again become a port whose tonnage exceeds by 40 per cent, the combined tonnage of the five other principal Atlantic scaports; if the city of Buffalo can tempore to see a side for that purpose? the first, is 1's per cent of our property too must to set aside for that purpose? "When the canal was originally built one of

its main objects was to bring cheap lumber from the West. It still carries a great deal of lumber, but lumber no longer occupies in in. of lamber, but lumber no longer occupies in molern civilization the position it formerly strine. The steel and iron industry is the great deal of molern civilization transfer. try in the world, and tool that position. The fortime of to take and hold that position. The fortime of war has placed within our hands one of the most essential means by which that position may be attained. The Treaty of Paris at one bound carried the influence of our flag across the widest ocean of the globe, and that flag now floats where the force which planted it, and the pustice of which it is emblematic will act as the open door to the great Asiatic Cost t nent.

Congressman Allen was the next speaker. He began by saving: "I want to say a word or two about our triend the Senater from two about our triend the Senater from the ealm and beaceful levality of the subscribed as a Democrat who doesn't subscribe to all the here-jes of the party. As far as I could udge from his speech, he neither agrees with Bryan on the currency nor with Bourke Cockran on Expansion."

Mr. Allen referred to the outcome of the Roberts case as a credit to the House. He then told a number of stories.

GEN, GREENE ON THE CANALS.

Gen, Franc s V. Greene was a member of the study the caual question, and he took for the subject of his address the importance of the study the caual question, and he took for the subject of his address the importance of the subject of his address the importance of the subject of his address the importance of the laws the State, the materials entering to a present the force of the decay. The study the caual question, and he took for the subject of his address the importance of the laws the State, the materials entering the constructed so as to affort cheap transportant to a constituted so as to affort cheap transportant to a constituted so as to affort cheap transportant to a constituted so as to affort cheap transportant to a constituted so as to affort cheap transportant to a constituted so as to affort cheap transportant to a constituted so as to affort cheap transportant to a constituted so as to affort cheap transportant to a constituted so as to affort cheap transportant to a constitute of the state fo

almost no flaure; but if this great waterway is constructed so as to affort leh-ap transportation, across the State, the materials entering into shiphuliding can be assembled on the Hudson River just above the Highlan is more chearly than on the Delaware and possibly more cheaply than on the Cyde. In this spot, see are from outside a tack, everything that flows, from the great stantle liner and the battleship, to the smallest yacht or ferryboat can be constructed on the most advantageous terms.

These, gentlemen, are the considerations ch moved the Canal Committee to a 00. 000 to provide cheap transportation across the State

SENATOR BANNA ON THE SUBSIDY BULL. After Mr. Allen, Senator Hanna was introdued and spoke on the Merchants' Marine bill. He said:

"The bill as it Is to-day is somewhat changed from its beginning. It seeks to induce capital to invest in American steamships, nurtured by the Government, as all great, useful projects have been. Patronized by the whole country, it seeks to bene'd the whole country. We pay over two hundred million dollars a year into the pockets of foreign ship owners. We must not continue to do this.

"For the first time in our history this year our exports exceed our imports," Now, one of

Ten Years' Free Repair of Asphalt.

The Board of Public Improvements voted yesterday on motion of Commissioner Keating of the Highways Department to amend all con-tracts for asphalt repaying so as to make the period during which the roadways must be kept in repair by the company laying them ten years in all boroughs. Hitherto the period of maintenance has been fitteen years in Man-hattan and The Bronx and five years in Brooklyn.

For Discharged Bridge Railroaders. The State Civil Service Commission has

adopted a rule under which any person who was employed in the Brooklyn Bridge train service up to the time the service was transwas employed in the brooky's bragadrain service up to the time the service was transferred from the city to the elevated railroad companies may be reinstated in the municipal employ "in a similar position," without further examination, at any time previous to July, 1901.

A young man, supposed to be Frederick

Weisel or Wissel of Union Hitt, became violently insane on Tuesday night while attending the services in the Church of the First Born. the headquarters of the faith cure believers, at Bramhall and Ocean avenues, Jersey City. He made his first appearance in the church on Sunday night. Pastor Martin D. Hancox and Sister Antoinette Jackson were conducting the services. When "testimonies" were called for the young man stood up and began to talk in a rambling manner. He said he had been commissioned by God to walk on the water in imitation of Christ. Then he began a vigorous denunciation of the Baptists, who, he said, had frozen him out. Seeing that he was not in his right mind. Pastor Hances wilked down the aisle and persuaded him to

He called on Monday morning at Pastor Han-He called on Monday morning at Pastor Hancox's house adjoining the church and announced that, in obedience to the divine command, he had been walking on the water. It was evident that he had been making the experiment, as his clothing was wet and frozen up to the waist. He was allowed to remain in the house until his clothing became dry, when he went away. On Tuesday night he attended the service again. During a prayer he became violent and began to shriek, wave his arms and shout. 'Come to Jesus!' Pastor Hancox and Sister Jackson tried to quiet him but he only became more violent Several men overpowered him, his arms and legs were securely tied with ropes and he was carried down to the basement. There was considerable excitement in the church. Sister Jackson requested the congregation to pray for him and they responded fevently. The man continued to shriek, and Dr. Ituli, who was sent for, advised his removal to the City Hospital. The patient kept the hospital in a turmoil putil vised his removal to the City Hospital. The nationt kept the hospital in a turmoll until nearly morning, when he became quiet from exhaustion. He was afterward arraigned be-fore Police Justice Ports and committed to the county jail to be examined by County Physician

county jail to be examined by County Physician Cenverse.

The name and address, Frederick Weisel, 180 Columbin street, Union Hill, were found in a Bible the young man had in his recket. No. 180 Columbia street is a vacant lot. A barber named Frederick Wissel, who kept a shoe at Columbia street and Hudson avenue, has been missing since Sunday and it is thought that he may be the man, but nobody has been at the county jail to identify him.

New Private Secretary for Justice Maddox. Supreme Court Justice Maddox, in Brooklyn yesterday, appointed William E. Stevens as his private secretary at a salary of \$2,000 a year. He succeeds Edward J. Deubert, son of John Deubert, the Republican leader of the Twenty-

All the second s THE FOUNDATION OF HEALTH the same of Street Street Comments, Authority of the Ill Health is

Expensive. Very few persons can afford to be ill; it costs so much both physically and mentally. When the great Napoleon, thro' care-

lessness, lost the abounding physica health of his younger days his mind became

in sympathy with his body. The Russian campaign and Waterloo were the results. Ill health cost him an empire. A teaspoonful of

Abbey's Effervescent Salt in a glass of water every morning before breakfast will keep

condition that you can defy the attacks of disease. It is pleasant DR ALBERT M'C SCULLY New York City, states: "I take pleasure in stating that I have used and prescribed Abbey's Effervescent Salt and have found its use beneficial in cases of teneral malaise with evident success."

your stomach, your bowels, your liver and your blood in such good

DR. JOHN COOPER. Brocklyn, N. Y. says; "Those to whom I have given and recommended Abbey's Effervescent Salt speak very highly of it. It required only to be known to be appreciated."

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25c., 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle. Send two 2-ct stamps, to pay postage and packing, and we will mail you one of the most dainty and beautiful colored calendar creations of the year.

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